Nippon Times

No. 16,459 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1945 Price 25 Sen

REICH UNITS STIFLE ALL ENEMY ATTACKS IN ARDENNES SECTOR

Fighting Is Intensified Along Ourthe River and Bastogne-Houffalize Road

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—Regroupings and consolidation of held positions since the withdrawal of the advanced German lines in the Ardennes suspended temporarily German offensive action in that sector but defense measures stifled all enemy pressure against the German salient.

Enemy pressure against the salient which hitherto was strongest against the northern flank shifted to the south during the past 24 hours and fighting was intensified in the region watered by the source of the Ourthe and along the road leading from Bastogne to Houffalize as well as in the German salient between Sauer and Wiltz.

Patton's United States 3rd army troops were stopped in the region northeast and southeast of Bastogne where the Americans were able to gain some ground.

On the northern flank, Montgomery's men continued their attacks in the Salm sector, but all attacks were successfully repulsed and 25 enemy tanks were destroyed in hard fighting.

In the Alsace region, meanwhile, German troops which broke into enemy lines at Hatten, south of Wissembourg, continued to make slow gains, but hard fighting still continued for individual pill-boxes of the Maginot Line. The German penetration area south of Bitsch was exposed to continuous counter-attacks by the American 7th army, but the situation remained unchanged.

Stubborn fighting also continued on both sides of Strasbourg without changing the situation. The German frontline remained to narrow down the German bridgehead.

U.S. Commanders Dismissed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 12.—Five American field commanders on the Western Front have been relieved of their posts because they did not live up to expectations, a Washington report disclosed. Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, however, did not reveal the names of the officers.

Eisenhower on Trip

Domei

MADRID, January 12.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in France, accompanied by the three American staff officers and a French captain left last night for an unnamed destination, according to a Agence France Press dispatch from Paris.

REPORTING ON CHUNGKING

OWI Admits U.S. Forces' Defeats In China War Theater

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 12.—The U.S. Office of War Information is issuing today the latest reports on the war on the China Continent admitting in his official report that despite the recent repeated reverses of the United States-Chungking forces on the battlefield, Chungking is still in the war and fighting the Japanese, according to a Washington report.

The report is based on materials supplied by the Departments of State, War and the Navy as well as the foreign economic administration and deals with Chungking's role in the war and American contribution and Land-Lease aid to the Chiang Kai-shek's regime is being published in newspapers throughout the country.

F.D.R.'s Son in P.I. Battle

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—Lieutenant Commander Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., son of the President, is commanding a swift little destroyer escort engaged in the Luzon landing as part of Vice-Admiral Thomas Kinkaid's 7th Pacific Fleet, according to a report from the Philippines.

Turkey Opening Dardanelles

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—Turkey has agreed to open the Dardanelles for anti-Axis war material shipments to the United States and Britain, according to an Exchange Telegram report from Washington.

52nd Birthday Feted By Marshal Goering, Creator of Luftwaffe

Domei

BERLIN, January, 12.—Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, Reich Air Minister, greeted his 52nd birthday today in the midst of the fierce struggle raging in Europe. Since the first days of the National Socialist movement in Germany, he has stood at the side of the Fuehrer. In the last World War, Marshal Goering was the last commander of the illustrious Richthofen Squadron. Besides being the creator of the modern German Luftwaffe, which has gained such glorious results and which is performing fresh deeds of heroism daily, Marshal Goering has secured the independence of German economy through the Four Year Plan which is enabling Germany to meet the heavy demands of this war.

SUBASIC-TITO AGREEMENT REJECTED BY KING PETER

Makes Decision Without Consulting Own Ministers or British Government

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—King Peter of Yugoslavia has rejected the agreement signed between Ivan Subasic, Premier of the Yugoslav Government, and Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Yugoslav Partisan Army, says a London report.

In this connection, The Times, London, said that King Peter's action will embarrass Britain as his decision was made without consulting either his own ministers or the British Government.

Meanwhile, another report stated that King Peter had a brief interview last night with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary. Their talk followed the issuance of the statement made by King Peter protesting against the Subasic-Tito agreement.

Although the Yugoslav ruler approved of the agreement in principle, he objected to the formation of a regency council and also to the granting of unlimited power to the Anti-Fascist Committee of National Liberation.

New Political Crisis Looms

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—A new political crisis threatens another "liberated" Balkan country as a result of King Peter's rejection of the December agreement made in Belgrade between Marshal Tito and Dr. Subasic, Prime Minister of the Jugoslav exiled Government in London, according to a London dispatch.

The report said that the King's refusal to accept an agreement by his Prime Minister which was officially announced late last night sprang as the greatest surprise among political circles and caused the most profound disappointment and most awkward embarrassment to the British Government.

It was a surprise because as early as a week ago there was strongest belief that King Peter would give royal assent to the establishment of a regency council as provided by the Tito-Subasic agreement and a disappointment because in a recent interview Churchill is understood to have advised King Peter to accept the proposals which had met approval by the Soviet and American Governments, the report explained.

Briefly the Tito-Subasic agreement provided firstly, the establishment of a regency council to exercise royal power pending the holding of a popular vote regarding the King's eventual return, secondly formation of a provisional Government with Tito-Subasic cooperation and representatives from Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, thirdly, the exercise of legislative function by a council of national liberation (under Tito) pending elections for a Constitutional assembly and fourthly, eventual creation of democratic federated Jugoslavia in which equal rights of all national groups will be respected and safeguarded.

Final Break Looms

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—Should King Peter of Yugoslavia not agree to compromise, the break between him and Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Yugoslav Partisan Army, would be final, says Reuter in commenting on the rejecting by King Peter of the Subasic-Tito agreement.

However, Reuter continued, whatever might be the result of these discussions, it is quite clear that with the help of the big anti-Axis Powers who favored this agreement. The proposal contained in that agreement would eventually come into force despite the King's opposition.

GERMAN FORCES CONTINUE GAINS TOWARD BUDAPEST

Fighting Around Hungarian Capital Said Greatest Battle Since Stalingrad

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—The twin battle in Hungary on both sides of the Danube continued with full fury yesterday while the German relief divisions north of Stuhlweissenburg pounded out further gains toward Budapest where German-Hungarian garrison troops continued to hold back the Red Army assaults.

German tanks and troops north of Stuhlweissenburg despite stubborn Soviet resistance in their advance toward Budapest captured Zamoly and were last reported astride the Stuhlweissenburg-Bicske highway. In this fighting, the Germans destroyed or captured 31 Soviet tanks as well as 35 heavy artillery guns. Three large Soviet transport gliders laden with infantry troops which were landed behind the German lines were destroyed and the men totally annihilated after a short battle.

The left wing of the attacking German wedge in the Danube bend near the Pilis mountains also scored gains. The German column thrusting out on both sides of the highway from Gran collaborating with the thrust further south threatened to trap strong Soviet forces west of Budapest whose only outlet now leads to the Danube.

The Soviet relief push north of the Danube which was carried out from the Gran river in the direction of Komorn-Neuhaeusel had broken down and the Soviet troops are now in full retreat. Some resistance was put up by them to ward off further German attacks and hard fighting continued in the triangle area involving the towns of Komorn, Neuhaeusel and Gran.

The battle for Budapest and the fighting raging between Lake Balaton and the Danube bend alternated in importance and effect as the German offensive compelled the Soviet command to bring up more and more troops to "collar" the German formations in the Vertes and Pilis mountains and consequently greatly weakening the formations directly engaged in the battle for the Hungarian capital.

Soviet mass-attacks, meanwhile, continued against the southeastern town districts of Budapest without scoring any gains and the main fighting line remained the same. Costly attacks were directed against the city from the east and south and several attacks against the western bridgehead were abortive.

Big-Scale Battle Raging

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—An exchange telegram from Moscow reports the grave situation resulting from the German offensive launched to rescue the Reich troops garrisoning Budapest.

In an area of several hundred square kilometers around Budapest, the greatest battle since Stalingrad is raging, states the telegram, which is dated January 9. Although the Germans have sustained considerable loss s, their supply base is much nearer to the firing lines, compared with the Soviet forces.

If a struggle of this magnitude becomes protracted, it will constitute a serious handicap to the Soviet army, continues the dispatch. The German Tiger tanks from the industrial districts of Austria are appearing on the scene, without encountering any obstacle, while the damaged tanks of the German forces are being quickly repaired by their engineers to be put again into action.

The German reserves in the southeastern sector of the eastern front, it appears, are being thrown into the struggle. If the Soviet forces are defeated, they will not only lose Budapest but they will have to suspend their offensive in the Hungarian sector for some time.

International Force Urged

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 12.—An immediate treaty between Britain, the Soviet Union, the Provisional Government of France, Chungking and the United States to establish an international force was urged today by Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan Republican, according to a Washington report. Vandenberg is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and before the war was a well known Isolationist in his international views.

Heroism in Honan, Bhamo Areas Recognized by 6 Army Citations

Ogawa Section of Shizume Unit, Sergeant Miyazaki, Sergeant Mizukoshi, Hara Unit, Yamazaki Unit, and Lance Corporal Kiyono Honored

A citation to the Ogawa Section of the Shizume Unit was issued by the Army Commander under date of June 14, 1944; To Sergeant Etsujiro Miyagaki a citation was issued by the Army Commander under date of July 24, 1944; To Sergeant Takeshi Mizukoshi of the Tamura Unit a citation of the Army Commander was issued under date of July 24, 1944, it was announced by the War Ministry, Saturday.

To the Hara Unit, the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Burma Area was issued under date of December 21, 1944. The Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Burma Area also issued a citation to the Yamazaki Unit under date of December 21, 1944. The same Commander also issued a citation to Lance Corporal Isekichi Kiyono under date of January 6, 1945.

The War Ministry's announcement follows:

"Those who won citations for their outstanding exploits achieved in the course of the Honan operations in the spring of 1944 and in operations in the vicinity of Bhamo, Burma, and whose meritorious services have been brought to the August attention of His Majesty the Emperor follow:

"Operations in Honan.

"Ogawa Section of the Shizume Unit.

"In the attack against Hsuchang on April 30, 1944, all the members of the above, from the Section Commander downward, crossed the moat around the walled town of Hsuchang in complete nudity and, in defiance of terrific enemy gunfire, charged against the citadel, thus precipitating the capture of the town."

"Sergeant Etsujiro Miyazaki.

"At the time when the Unit to which the above belonged penetrated the solid wall of Pawangchen between April 14 and 19, 1944, the above contributed materially to the preparations of the attacks by acting as a non-commissioned officer scout five times in all. Having been chosen for the weighty mission for the sixth time, the above, as leader of the death unit, rushed into the enemy positions and by his composed, daring and yet well-calculated activities, successfully detected the enemy's retreat and thus facilitated the start of pursuit by his Unit, as well as by the Army Crops."

"Sergeant Takeshi Mizukoshi.

"In the course of the battle in the vicinity of Hengshan on May 5, 1944, the above, as squad leader, daringly penetrated into enemy hordes three times in spite of the numerical inferiority of his force and achieved great war results besides capturing two mountain guns, thus striking terror into the heart of the enemy and upholding the prestige of Japanese Arms."

"Operation at Bhamo, Burma

"Hara Unit

"The above, under the careful and expert command of Colonel Hara, especially under the personal command of Major Takahashi who directed various units on the first front, had been securing Bhamo, a key point, connecting with India-China, since the middle of November, 1944, defying the main force of the enemy First Army that boasted a strength ten times numerically superior to our force. The enemy continually directed attacks against our troops on the ground and from the skies with its superior air force. In spite of the numerical inferiority, Our Forces maintained their position for a long period of one month, during which they fought admirably against tremendous odds and dealt severe blows to the enemy. Thus, Our Forces were able to resist and smash the great enemy strength in the vicinity around Bhamo, thereby leading the operation of the whole Army advantageously.

Furthermore, when the above received orders for strategic deployment early in December, it succeeded in breaking through the heavy enemy siege and made contact with Our Main Force after smashing the enemy at every turn.

"Yamazaki Unit.

"The above under the command of Colonel Yamazaki started attacking the enemy forces from early December of last year in the area along the Namkhan-Bhamo highway, and from December 9, shock-attacked the main bodies of the enemy 30th Division in the vicinity of Namiyu, driving a wedge deep into the enemy position and successfully cut off the enemy retreat. Further pushing its drive in defiance of furious enemy resistance, the same Unit carried out assaults day and night, annihilating the enemy main force in the battlefield.

"Moreover, contacting a powerful enemy force, in the southern Warabon sector the same Unit conducted a frontal attack against part of the enemy 38th Division which had been furiously assaulting Bhamo, thus facilitating the attack by the Hara Unit.

"Lance Corporal Isekichi Kiyono.

"The above-mentioned belonged to the Hara Unit. At Bhamo as handgrenade thrower, in spite of his wounds, and acting on behalf of the squad-leader, he, by means of the right sort of attack made under violent fire, crushed the superior enemy in front of the position, and inflicted tremendous damage.

"Then, on the night of December 14, when the Unit was about to cut its way through the enemy which was besieging it closely, he made a vigorous thrust despite the heavy enemy gunfire and machine-guns which was concentrated on the Unit, and arming himself with armor-piercing bombs, dashed into the artillery position which was covering the enemy and destroyed it. Then, while he was making a thrust into the enemy's light machine-gun position which was in front of him he was wounded in the forehead by splinters of a hand-grenade. Yet undaunted, he, at 6 a.m. on the 15th, reverently shouted Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor in a clear voice and then with armor-piercing bombs in his arms he made a charge and tore the enemy's position to pieces, thereby making it easy for the main force to push through under extremely difficult conditions.

Wary on W. Front Situation

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—Commenting on the capture of St. Hubert and the withdrawal of German troops behind the Ourthe River, the Daily Herald points out that London military circles are in no way inclined to regard the situation optimistically, according to a London dispatch. The paper stated that prudence remains the law of the hour and warned that the anti-Axis troops must advance across a greatly mined terrain while the Germans are able to withdraw without any hindrance.

Yanks Kill Reich Captives

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—Another instance of American atrocity toward war prisoners was recently revealed when on December 27, German troops advancing in the Belgo-Luxemburg area discovered eight German soldiers dead in the forest south of Schoeberg. An examination showed that they had been shot in the neck. In spite of the international law regarding the treatment of war prisoners, these German soldiers had been made to work in an American artillery emplacement, and when the Americans had had to hurriedly evacuate their position, they had simply killed the prisoners.

French Civilians Evacuate

Domei

BERLIN, January 13.—Through the mediation of the International Red Cross, a local truce was arranged by the German and American commanders in the fighting sector of St. Nazaire on January 10 and during this period of truce the French civilian population of St. Nazaire, numbering between 10,000 to 15,000 persons, were evacuated.

Ample Food in Reich

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—A plentiful supply of food can still be had in German restaurants without coupons, a Swedish businessman declared on his return from a trip to Germany, according to the Goeteborgs Posten. He also stressed the fact that German children are well nourished, and that to all appearances Germany possesses the necessary means to insure their health.

U.S. Officials Cautioned

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—In a letter addressed to all United States Government officials, President Roosevelt demanded that they say nothing regarding an early end of the war since such utterances would hinder war production at a "very critical moment," according to the British Broadcasting Corporation report.

20 B-29 BOMBERS BLASTED AT SHONAN; SAIGON RAIDED

Army and Navy Fighters and Ground Units Blast 16 On January 11

Domei

SHONAN, January 12.—Three enemy B-29's were downed and 17 others were heavily damaged when a formation of some 20 B-29's came attacking this city at 10:50 a.m. yesterday. Of the 17 planes damaged, one is certain to have been downed.

Cochin China Raided

Domei

SAIGON, January 12.—Cochin China with Saigon as the target was raided twice today, first between 8 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. by a formation of some 50 ship-based planes with Grumman fighters as its mainstay, and again in the afternoon between 3:10 and 5:30 p.m. by a formation of some 40 planes.

Furious machinegunning and bombing attacks were directed against the area, but intercepted by Japanese anti-aircraft fire, the enemy raiders fled toward the sea. The results ascertained up to the present include 20 enemy machines downed and several damaged. Damage on our side was slight.

16 Blasted at Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, January 11.—Japanese Army and Navy fighter units in close cooperation with ground batteries shot down two enemy "Superforts" and damaged 14 others over Shonan Island this morning when 20 enemy B-29's subjected Seletar sector as well as the city of Shonan to indiscriminate bombing, the Shonan Defense Headquarters announced at 3 p.m. today.

The announcement disclosed that about 20 houses were demolished and scores of civilians killed and wounded as a result of the blind bombing attack. However practically no damage was sustained by military installations.

The announcement textually follows:

"Twenty enemy B-29's appeared from the north at about 1:50 o'clock on the morning of January 11 with the intention of invading Shonan Island. Due to strong interception extended by our interpid fighters, the enemy raiders were forced to break up formations and penetrated into the skies of Shonan Island one by one, subjecting Seletar sector as well as the city of Shonan to indiscriminate bombing. The fierce interception by our Army and Navy fighters and anti-aircraft batteries accounted for the following war results:

"Shot down: two enemy planes (of which one was accounted for by body-crashing tactics).

"Damaged: 14 others (of which two were unconfirmed.)

"Total: 16 enemy planes shot down or damaged.

"Practically no damage was caused on military installations, however 20 odd houses were demolished and scores of citizens killed or wounded in Shonan City as a result of the enemy's blind bombing."

TO LINK U.S., CHUNGKING

Commercial Radio Telephone Service Will Be Started Soon

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—The U.S. Federal Communications Commission disclosed in its annual report to Congress that a commercial radio telephone service soon will be in operation between the United States and Chungking, according to a Washington dispatch.

The report said that equipment is now being installed at an undisclosed terminal in China and service may start early this year. The FCC report added that a similar service was established in 1944 between the United States and the Soviet Union and the Netherlands and the British West Indies.

Reich Transport Corps Busy

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—During the last two years, the German Transport Corps, the youngest branch of the Wehrmacht, transported 2,000,000 men, about 200,000 lorries and guns, about 150,000 horse-drawn vehicles as well as more than 1,000,000 head of cattle across canals, rivers, lakes and straits by means of ferries, landing barges and other vessels. Supplies which were transported amount to about 350,000 tons which, had freight trains been employed, would have required 350 strings of 50 cars each.

ENEMY LOSES 26 PLANES OVER SOUTHERN CELEBES

10 Downed by Nippon Units on Spot; Japanese Fliers Active Over Morotai

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, January 13.—Ten enemy planes were brought down and 16 others heavily damaged by Japanese Ground Units on the spot when a formation of 30 small enemy planes came attacking northern Halmahera Island on the morning of January 11 and another formation of 44 small machines penetrated the air over southern Celebes Island in day light on the same day.

Davao Is Attacked

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 13.—About a dozen enemy B-24 planes raided Davao on the forenoon of January 11. Also on January 12 about same number of large enemy planes again attacked the city.

Enemy Planes Raid Penang

Domei

PENANG, January 13.—A formation of 10 B-29's came attacking here sometime on the morning of January 11.

Morotai Island Hit

Domei

ADVANCE BASE IN THE SOUTH, January 12.—Morotai Island has been subjected to constant forestalling attacks by Japanese Air Units in unison with the Ground Units which have been carrying out bayonet-charges into the enemy position since the enemy forces commenced their landing operations on Leyte Island. Thus, the enemy's commissary line is being ceaselessly threatened by the Japanese Air Force.

The composite war results obtained by Japanese Air Units in a period between early November, last year and early this month in some 80 raids on the island including those announced by the Imperial Headquarters follow:

One hundred and fifty-three enemy planes including 99 large, 28 medium and 26 small machines were set ablaze, more than 128 large and medium aircraft damaged, some 140 ground establishments set afire while fires spread to more than 44 places, two planes downed and numerous supply dumps blasted. Eleven Japanese planes failed to return.

The aforementioned results were ascertained by scout planes, but due to bad weather conditions, it was impossible to obtain the complete results. Should all the results of Japanese attack be obtained, they are expected to mount to some 800 to 1,000 enemy machines blasted. Attesting to the enormous losses suffered by the enemy 13th Air Division based at the South and North airfields on Morotai Island, the activities of enemy anti-aircraft fire have greatly decreased since the fourth aerial attack.

According to reports by Japanese scout planes, the enemy has moved his planes to the New Guinea and Futagojima island area in anticipation of Japanese night attacks. Thus, Morotai Island which constitutes the enemy advance air base has been reduced to a miserable state due to the constant threat of the Japanese Air Force in concert with Ground Units.

Enemy Faces Crisis

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 12.—The anti-Axis nations are facing a momentous issue in international relations, Sumner Welles, former U.S. Undersecretary of State, wrote in the New York Herald Tribune today, a New York dispatch reported. Welles said that serious implications of the issue are growing daily and that the issue is whether any nation has the right to intervene in the domestic affairs of another nation to establish a democratic or friendly Government.

JAPANESE CONTINUE TO HIT ENEMY HARD IN LINGAYEN SECTOR

Luzon Invasion Forces Now Aggregate From Three to Four Divisions

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Japanese Land Forces are continuing to lash out at the American invasion troops who landed in the vicinity of San Fabian and Lingayen, Luzon Island, since January 9.

While intense ground battles are raging, Imperial Japanese Air Units are making terrific onslaughts on the enemy fleets and convoys in and outside Lingayen Bay.

The American land forces that landed in the Lingayen Bay area between January 9 and 11 agregate about three to four divisions including one tank division and they have been arranged into three echelon formations.

Some of the invaders have advanced to the area fronting San Fabian but in the Lingayen and Dagupan sectors they have failed to make any appreciable headway, except for a slight gain in the Agno River area. Under these circumstances, the enemy is making desperate efforts to reinforce the main body of the invasion forces on the beaches.

On January 11, more than 20 enemy landing barges which had either been set ablaze or stranded were seen in the waters along the coast between San Fabian and Lingayen.

Meanwhile, on Morotai and Peliliu islands heavy counterattacking battles are still raging. On Morotai, Japanese Forces are inflicting heavy loses on the enemy in devastating shock-attacks. More than 184 enemy positions were blasted, 153 planes set ablaze and 128 others damaged by the Japanese in the period of about two months from November 4 last year to January 10.

On Peliliu Island the roaring of gunfire can be heard daily in the vicinity of the airfields while flare bombs light up the hilly sectors in the center of the island at night.

About 400 enemy planes have already been massed on Leyte Island and some 100 others have been assembled at the air bases at San Jose on Mindoro Island.

Enemy Warship Sunk

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 13.—A Japanese submarine attacked an enemy surface unit in the waters west of Luzon on the afternoon of January 12 and sank one warship.

Closing-in Attacks Made

By U. HIRAYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 11.—In daring thrusts into the enemy positions, the Japanese close-up attack corps are striking terror into the enemy in the Lingayen Bay area.

Corporal Juji and two men belonging to the XX Corps crept across the intervening space between the Japanese and enemy positions, where the smoke of the guns still hung heavy. It was about 2:30 p.m. on January 10. They stole their way to the enemy trench-mortar position northeast of San Fabian and blasted and set afire two enemy tents. The men all returned safely.

Another attack group, comprised of Lance Corporal Shiratori and two men, attacked the enemy's field gun position, under construction east of San Fabian, about 10:30 a.m. of January 10 and blasted two field and several machineguns.

B-29's Over Hanshin, Nagoya

Two Mariana-based B-29 bombers coming by way of the southern coast of Shikoku carried out a reconnaissance flight over the Hanshin district at about 1 p.m. on Saturday while another B-29 coming from the same direction made a similar flight over Nagoya and its vicinity the same afternoon. The raiders fled southward without dropping any bombs.

Teichman Killer to Hang

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—A sentence of death by hanging was passed by the United States court martial today on Private George Smith for the murder of Sir Eric Teichman, former counsellor of the British embassy in Chungking, according to a London dispatch. Smith is reported to have pleaded not guilty to shooting Teichman during his "hunting trip" on the Teichman estate at Norwich and the defense after a two hours speech asked for a verdict of insanity.

'BIG THREE' CONFERENCE MAY BE HELD IN TEHERAN

Stalin Makes Request; Problem Of How to Crush New German Drive Will Be Discussed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 12.—As Premier Joseph Stalin cannot be absent from Moscow too long owing to the general war situation, at his request a "Big Three" meeting is to be held at Teheran, said Falih Atay, well-known editorial writer of the Ankara Daily Ulus says an Ankara report. Continuing, Atay stated:

"At a time when the situation on the Western Front is developing in favor of the Allies, it was believed mainly political questions would be discussed at the meeting of the three Allied leaders. But now, with the commencement of the new German offensive, the view is coming to be held that a new concerted offensive will be launched from the east, west and south in order to break up the German resistance on all fronts and end the war before this year ends. So long as Germany remains standing, no question can be more important as the problem of how Germany can be defeated.

"Present indications also point to the fact that political questions will not be allowed to hinder or retard the foreign problem of launching a joint offensive against Germany. It was thought some time ago that the Germans were about to be defeated but, on the contrary, the Germans have now launched a new offensive in the west and their resistance at Budapest is still powerful and persistent.

"The plans drawn up at the first Teheran Conference had been successfully carried out. The Second Front has become an accomplished fact and the Red Army has shown on all sides consistent successes to the admiration of its allies. When the second Teheran conference meets, the Allies will be more than ever certain of victory.

"But we must not tarry long, and we must not again underestimate the additional sacrifices the Russians and the Anglo-Saxons will have to make to win the war."

Roosevelt Senators Confer

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—President Roosevelt and a group of eight leading Democratic and Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee exchanged views during a long meeting at the White House today in an attempt to agree on an United States program which the President can present at the forthcoming meeting with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin, a Washington report said today. There was no announcement that any decisions were reached.

Stalin's Plans Set

Domei

GENEVA, January 12.—It is not likely that another conference will be held between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill before the three-Power conference which is scheduled to be held soon, since such a meeting might arouse Premier Stalin's "suspicions," according to Calvacade, a British periodical. The magazine asserts as having learned from reliable quarters that Premier Stalin's political adviser have completed a memorandum for the solution of all pending problems at the coming conference.

Full agreement already exists on military plans, the magazine states. It adds that Premier Stalin's political plans are based on the establishment of spheres of influence which take into account Britain's interests in the Pacific.

In return, it is said that the Soviet Premier will demand recognition of the Soviet sphere of influence as well as the establishment of a Soviet-influenced Polish government. He is also said to be prepared to consent to the Anglo-American World Security Plan which calls for police control of the small states.

OFFER TO ASSIST JAPANESE

Sumbanese People of Celebes Realize Meaning of East Asia War

Domei

MACASSAR, January 12.—Some 30,000 native inhabitants who have been living in the mountains in central Celebes for many centuries, completely cut off from the outside world, have recently offered their cooperation to the Japanese in full realization of the true meaning of the War of Greater East Asia.

These native inhabitants live in big castle-like houses built on mountain tops and their family after consists of some 100 members. They only wear skirts made of tree barks and are extremely bellicose. In the old days, these warlike people were wont to fight one another using blowpipes as their weapons, and those who were victorious seized the other women belonging to other villages as war spoils. Now, having given up their old customs, they are engaged in farming.

War Shirkers in U.S. Must Be Imprisoned, Says Congressman

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 12.—There is a growing sentiment for legislation aimed at imprisonment for American citizens who will not work or fight for their country, according to Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat of Kentucky and Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, says a Washington dispatch. May suggested the same penalties as those facing draft dodgers, namely, a $10,000 fine and five years' imprisonment. He also said that some penalties were need for 4 F's who would not work where they were needed, but admitted that the army was not very enthusiastic about drafting them for war work. The answer, says May, may be criminal penalty, and amendments to the Selective Service Law providing such penalties have already been drafted by Representative Paul J. Kilday, Democrat of Texas.

REICH 'V' ARMS WORKING BIG HAVOC WITH ENEMY

Anti-Axis Commanders Admit Real Military Value of New Weapons in Battles

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—Anti-Axis commanders for the first time last week admitted the real military value of the German V arms in support of their offensive, the periodical Time stated today, according to a New York dispatch.

The weekly stated that the Germans are now firing salvos of the V-1 and V-2 and a smaller V-2 arms employed for shorter distances which are landing and causing damage and supply centers crowded with men and material.

How the German V-bombs are able to reach northern England is still a matter of speculation among official circles, the magazine added. It said that one version believed they were carried by Heinkel planes in tow to England, others speak of submarines shooting them, and a third opine that a new type of long-distance bombs are used. At any rate, it said, the industrial centers of North England which have felt the effect of the bombs find themselves unable to cope with the new menace.

Ingram Again Issues Warning

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 12.—Vice-Admiral Jonas Ingram, Commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, in an address on the March of Time program again warned the East Coast yesterday of the danger of robot bombing attacks declaring that in his opinion such an attack is possible and feasible, a New York dispatch disclosed. This time, however, Ingram did not say that the attacks are probable, a word which caused considerable stir when he used it at a press conference last Monday.

Facts Worth Noting

Italian Government (Bonomi)

King Victor Emmanuel III
Crown Prince Umberto—Lieutenant Governor of Realm
Ivanoe Bonomi—Premier and Interior Minister
Palmiro Togliatti—Vice Premier
Rodino Gullio—Same
Manlio Baosio—Minister Without Portfolio
Alcide de Gaspari—Foreign Minister
Fausto Gullo—Agriculture Minister
Mauro Scoccimarro—Minister for Occupied Italy
Marcello Soleri—Finance Minister
Vincenzo A. Ruini—War Minister
Umberto Bettini—Justice Minister
Francesco Cerabone — Transportation Minister
Carlo Solaio—Air Minister
Adm. Raffaello de Courten—Navy Min.
Cervoletto—Posts and Telegraphs Min.
Meaccio Ruini—Director of the Committee for Coordination of National Reconstruction
Eugenio Reale—Undersecretary in Foreign Ministry
Benedetto Croce—Communist leader
Pietro Nenni—Sec.-Gen. of Socialist Party
Marshal Pietro Badoglio—Ex-Premier
Baron Raffaele Guariglia—Ex-Foreign Minister
Gen. Antonio Sorice—Ex-War Minister
Lt. Gen. Renato Sandalli—Ex-Air Min.
Bruno Fornaciari—Ex-Home Minister
Gaetano Azzariti—Ex-Justice Minister
Domenico Bartolini—Ex-Finance Min.
Gen. Carlo Favagrossa—Ex-War Production Minister
Gen. Mitchiade Gabba—Ex-Minister for Italian Africa
Leonardo Severi—Ex-Education Minister
Domenico Romano—Ex-Public Works Minister
Alessandro Brizi—Ex-Agriculture and Foreatry Minister
Leopoldo Picardi—Ex-Corporations Min.
Guido Rocco—Ex-Popular Culture Min.
Giovanni Acanfora—Ex-Exchange Min.
Dr. Pietro Baratono—Ex-Cabinet Undersecretary
Marquis Coliane Capranice—Ex-Cabinet Secretary
Vito Reale—Ex-Interior Minister
Gen. Orlando—Ex-War Minister
Salvatore Aldisio—High Commissioner in Sicily
Paulo Zerbino—High Commissioner in Rome

WORSENING BRITISH TIES TOPIC OF U.S. COMMENTS

Even Liberal Elements in The Country Begin to Assail British Imperialism

Comments on the gradually worsening relations between the United States and Britain have been appearing in the American press in increasing numbers since the year-end, according to a Reuter dispatch from Washington received by reliable local sources.

As incidents that hampered the relations between the two Powers, the same dispatch cites the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference, International Security Conference at Chicago as well as criticisms by Edward Stettinius Jr., United States Secretary of State, against the British policies vis-a-vis Italy and Greece. In this connection, the dispatch added that anti-British extremists have availed themselves of this new trend to launch a vigorous campaign against Britain while even moderate liberalist elements who have been eulogizing Britain's war efforts until recently have begun to join in assailing British imperialism.

Serious repercussions seem to have been provoked by anti-American opinions which appeared in the recent issue of the Economist, influential London weekly on financial affairs. The journal asserted that anti-British criticisms were at their climax in the United States regarding the Sforza problem of Italy and other similar questions. It pointed out that a section of American opinion assailed the British policy toward Greece as anti-Soviet and described it as Britain's "balance of power" policy while, at the same time, criticizing Britain's policy toward Poland as too pro-Soviet and as attesting to the shady dealings undertaken between London and Moscow for delimiting their respective spheres of influence.

Regrets Washington's Stand

Americans have also charged Britain with attempting to suppress America's export trade and her alleged failure to devote her maximum efforts to the wars against Germany and Japan, the Economist declared. The journal regretted the failure of the Washington authorities, or at least a part of them, to suppress such opinions. Instead, the Economist said, they are encouraging such views.

"Britain has never contemplated the establishment of exclusive influence such as those based on the Monroe Doctrine. It must be pointed out that the criticisms against Britain's 'balance of power' policies have been made by those people who insist on the incorporation into U.S. territory of all naval bases in the Atlantic and Pacific. Whereas Americans charge Britain with her failure to be grateful to the United States or made promises for repayment in regard to the Lend-Lease arrangements, the same agreement provides the supplying of goods only in case America's national defense needs it.

"Will it be justifiable for Britain to give up, in the future, the conclusion of special agreements to ensure her own security in reliance on America's support of the international security system, or, in regard to economic affairs, to give up such measures as to protect British interests as demanded by proposals of American financial circles, in confident expectation that America's policies will be stable and clear? Anglo-American collaboration is necessary, it is true, but it is not wise for Britain to curtail her deserved rights in complete reliance on America's aid to Britain or in order to hurt the feelings of the American people.

"Churchill would do well to give up his policy of flattery and compromise. It will be safer to guarantee repayment by cash rather than to subordinate Britain's policies to American promises. If the Americans disapprove such an attitude as being unethical and suspicious, then they are advised to recall the fact that they have hitherto given too many causes for British displeasure and irritation."

Celler Hits Back

Pointing out that the Economist's assertions are apparently inspired by the London Government, Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of New York, in a press interview held recently, described it as cloaking malicious intentions and said he could not approve the assertions. He assailed British policies by stating that, while the United States forces were bearing the brunt of the war on the Western Front at the moment, Britain was deploying in Greece her armed forces which are needed on the same front. The Allied forces are fighting to crush Fascism, while Churchill has been supporting General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, and has ordered the imprisonment of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress, Celler pointed out.

Celler declared that if the Economist's article may be assumed as representing British public opinion, it nullified American liberalism's efforts to support the principles of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. He described the article in question as trying to justify Machiavellian politics of balance of power and spheres of influence.

Celler concluded by saying that the British people, who are always after profits, should not forget the fact that in the present war, the United States has sacrificed more than 1,000,000 lives and national funds totaling $3,000,000,000.

The New York Herald Tribune, in the meantime, assailed the Economist's article as being irritating to America and declared that the publication of such a thesis at this moment did more harm than good.

While admitting that the article contained some justifiable assertions which need considerations on the part of Americans, the Herald Tribune said that its principal idea was impertinent and the time of its publication improper, foreboding complications in the situation.

Papal Nuncio Magre A Valeri—Vatican Delegate to French Provisional Government in Paris
Pietro Guaroni—Ex-Badoglio Delegate to Moscow

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, January 13

THE DELICATE U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

ASAHI—From the moment the European situation passed from the strategical to the political stage, the relations among America, Britain and the Soviet Union began to reveal a new aspect. That is to say, on the Polish question and the political problems of Europe in general, the antagonistic relations among the three countries became very apparent. Taking advantage of this rift, the Germans on the Western Front developed a fierce and great counteroffensive. They have seized a good opportunity, and the influence which this political antagonism will hereafter exert on their common strategies deserves attention.

Of the Anglo-American-Soviet relationship which has already entered a new stage, the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union has been revealing the most delicate movements.

Hitherto, the relations among the three countries could be described thus: The Soviet Union showed rather unrestrained opposition to Britain but toward America she was cautious and conciliatory. She even showed a tendency toward achieving as much harmony with the United States as possible, thereby trying to oppose and suppress Britain's claims. At that time America, too, was trying as much as possible to concede to the demands of the Soviet Union.

Now, however, it seems as if a heavy shadow has been cast over these relations. Antagonism between the United States and the Soviet Union concerning the Iranian oil problem is already of long standing. Soviet papers are not only expressing their indignation because of the economic penetration of Iran by American firms, but also are directing open attacks against the unwarrantable stationing of American troops in Iran.

It is also a well-known fact that in Rumania and Bulgaria, which are occupied by the Soviet Army, measures have been taken to refuse further admission to, and even to expel, American newspapermen and engineers. According to recent reports, the use of bases within Soviet territory by American planes in the European war theater, which had formerly been permitted, has been suddenly prohibited.

Moreover, now when the American troops on the Western Front are experiencing continuous hardships in face of the great German offensive, the Polish Front, which borders on Germany, has been in a state of agglutination, and active fighting on the Eastern Front has been confined merely to the Budapest front and the Czech front. Considering this fact in connection with the circumstances just mentioned, it reveals further politico-tactical implications on the part of the Soviet Union.

The American Government is reported to have stopped exports to the Soviet Union of certain kinds of machinery and heavy industrial materials, and the agreement for armaments lend-lease to the Soviet Union for 1945 has not as yet been signed. America's opposition to, and political intentions toward, the Soviet Union has thus become patent.

In the face of the ambitions for a plutocratic world hegemony revealed ever more openly by the United States, the Soviet Union is in opposition and on guard politically, symptoms of which fact are becoming increasingly apparent.

GREEK CIVIL WAR ENDS AS ARMISTICE IS SIGNED

Withdrawal and Evacuation of EAM Army From Specified Locations Agreed

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, January 12.—Fighting in Greece, which has been raging for the past month, ended today following a truce signed last night between Lieutenant General Ronald Scobie, British Commander in Greece, and the delegates of the ELAS Central Committee, an Athens report disclosed today.

The truce provided that hostilities will cease at one minute past midnight on Sunday and the "cease fire" has been agreed upon to allow discussions to begin between the Greek Government and the ELAS Party as well as the EAM rebel armed forces.

John Nixon, BBC correspondent, said that Scobie talked with the Left Wing representatives for some hours yesterday and it was officially announced then that a large measure of agreement had been reached.

According to the terms of the truce, it has been agreed upon that the rebel forces on the Greek mainland will withdraw from the area about 100 miles west and northwest of Athens and from the northern half of the Peloponnesus Peninsula. Furthermore, they shall evacuate the northeastern part of Greece, Salonika, the large islands of Zante, Euboea (Negroponti), CYTHERA (Cerigo) and the island group of the Sporades. Transports will be provided to assist these movements.

Also, it was agreed upon that all service personnel of whatever nationality including Greek police and gendarmes kept by the ELAS will be returned and an equal number of ELAS prisoners are to be released by the British. Moreover, all British civilian hostages are to be returned.

However, these agreements made no provisions for setting free Greek civilian hostages seized by the ELAS forces. Scobie said that he was prepared to arrange a meeting between the ELAS and the Greek Government to settle the question.

The BBC correspondent said that British sources in Athens declared the agreement terms were altogether satisfactory. He stated that the British had the choice of either holding out for the return of Greek hostages or of bringing the fighting to an end as soon as possible.

Armistice Is Signed

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—Lieutenant General Ronald Scobie, British Commander in Greece, and Left Wing ELAS leaders have agreed on a truce ending the long and bloody civil strife which has been wracking the country and the war will end at least temporarily at 1 a.m. January 15 (Monday), the brief announcement said today, according to an Athens dispatch.

The announcement that agreement had finally been reached came at the end of a prolonged conference in the British Headquarters in which four ELAS leaders participated.

A British confirmation of the announcement came today from the Prime Minister's residence at No. 10 Downing Street which read as follows: "The terms signed by the British and ELAS representatives for truce are endorsed by the British Government. Taking and holding of hostages is, however, a barbarous custom condemned by international law. The Government must make it clear, therefore, that no truce can be enduring or ripen into peace unless or until the hostages taken by the ELAS have been effectually safe-guarded and released."

The contents of the truce agreement as reported by Reuter said: (1) The truce comes into effect on January 15 at one a.m. (2) ELAS and EAM agree to withdraw to certain defined regions and to induce those of their formations which have been active in districts not their own to return to their home territories by one a.m. January 18. (3) The ELAS must also evacuate Salonika by one a.m. January 17 (4) ELAS representatives must inform the British Headquarters of the whereabouts of all their formations which are outside of their home territories, (5) The ELAS and EAM agree to hand over all members of their armed forces, prisoners of whatever nationality including Greek police and gendarmes and Greek personnel bearing arms, but not civilians detained by the civil police. In exchange the British will release an equal number of ELAS and EAM prisoners. All captured British civilians must be released unconditionally and (6) Any failure on the part of the ELAS forces to observe the terms of the agreement or any attack by the ELAS on the British in Greece shall be regarded as a breach of truce.

Regent Archbishop Damaskinos, meanwhile, is stated to be of the opinion that hostages held by the ELAS total 15,000 and expressed shock to learn that they will not be surrendered. Reports said that it is expected that the Regent will convene a further Greek roundtable conference which adjourned on December 27, but it is considered unlikely that this conference will assemble before January 24 the latest date for the fulfillment of the truce conditions.

Not Freeing Greek Hostages

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—The general satisfaction felt in London over the signing of the truce in Athens is tempered by the refusal of the ELAS to hand over Greek civilian hostages, although British civilian hostages will be returned, according to Randall Neale, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

Finding the ELAS representatives adamant on this point, the correspondent states, Lieuteranat General Ronald Scobie, Commander of the British Forces in Greece, secured the best possible truce terms rather than prolong the fighting still further. It is presumed that the question of the Greek civilian hostages will be negotiated between the ELAS and the Greek Government.

Polish Envoy Sees Stettinius

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—Jan Ciechanowski, Washington Ambassador of the Exile Polish Government, handed a note from his Government to Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, today, according to a Washington dispatch. Both sides are observing striking silence about the contents of the note, the report said, adding that Stettinius merely remarked that it did not contain a protest against the recognition of the Lublin Polish Government by Moscow.

U.S. DRAFTS PLAN TO FIX BOUNDARIES AFTER WAR

12-Point 'Feeler' Scheme for Eastern Europe Rouses Interest in London

The United States is reported to have decided on a 12-point plan regarding a postwar settlement of national boundaries of eastern European countries, according to a dispatch of the New York Times correspondent in Cairo received here from reliable sources. It is also said that considerable interest has been roused in London in this regard. On the other hand, it is thought that the real purpose of the announcement of such a plan by the United States is a "ballon d'essai" designed to sound the reactions of the other anti-Axis countries. The 12 items of the plan are:

1. Italy will cede Castellorizo to Turkey and the other Italian possessions in the Dodecanese will be ceded to Greece.
2. Britain will cede Cyprus Island to Greece.
3. The control of the straits connecting the Black Sea and the Mediterranean will be in accordance with the Montreaux Treaty.
4. Yugoslavs and Bulgarians will enjoy exemption of taxes in Salonika.
5. Albania will become an independent nation. A portion of the southern part of Yugoslavia will be acquired by Albania while a portion of northern Albania will be ceded to Yugoslavia.
6. Italy will control the Adriatic Sea and Saseno Island will be ceded to Albania.
7. The national boundaries of Bulgaria will return to that of 1939, however, Dobruja, ceded to Bulgaria by Rumania in 1940 will remain Bulgarian territory.
8. Italy will cede Zara and a few other islands in the Adriatic, Istria and Fiume to Yugoslavia, but Gorizia and Trieste will remain Italian possessions.
9. Rumania will cede Bessarabia to the Soviet Union.
10. Northern Transylvania will become Hungarian territory in accordance with the Vienna Treaty of 1940, while Hungary will return the area in the vicinity of Arad to Rumania.
11. The Soviet-Polish boundary will be set along the Curzon Line. If feasible, however, the Lwow Bialystok districts will become Polish territory.
12. In recompense, Poland will receive eastern Prussia, east of the Oder River, and Silesia, but will cede Teschen to Czechoslovakia.

With regard to Austria, later New York dispatches say that Austria will not only be reinstated as an independent nation but it is the desire of the United States to include in the Austrian territory the area ceded to Italy after World War I. In the foregoing case the dividing line between Austria and Italy will be the Brenner Pass. Austria will make very small cessions to Germany on Austria's northern border. The Austrian-Hungarian and Austrian-Czechoslovakian boundaries will return to the status before the German-Austrian union.

In connection with the other central European countries, the United States wants Hungary to retain her boundaries as fixed in the Trianon Treaty, while returning Slovania to Yugoslavia. Czechoslovakia will maintain her borderlines at places prior to the Munich Conference and also include Luthania and Teschen.

U.S. Senator Appeals To European Nations To Settle Squabbles

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—In an appeal to those European states which are occupied by anti-Axis troops to settle their differences of opinion, Senator Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin Republican, declared that they themselves would be to blame if a new wave of isolationism should again spread over the United States. He declared: "We are not blocking the way to an international understanding. It is not the United States which wants to keep the European people under control or set up governments in opposition to the existing governments. It is up to the European nations to show that they are ready to meet the Americans at least half way in establishing a postwar organization." Senator Wiley is one of the Republican members who were recently sent to the Senate's Committee of Foreign Affairs.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 12

In the winter battle in the Ardennes, our divisions yesterday again checked the continued American attacks. At the northern front of our front bulge, enemy infantry and tank forces were brought to a standstill by our fire shortly after they had opened their attack, while at the southern front, the enemy increased his pressure southeast of Bastogne and broke into our front with three divisions and fighting in that region is still in full swing.

In the lower Vosges, our mountain troops are successfully attacking near Rappoltsweiler.

South of Weissenburg, our tanks and tank grenadiers occupied further groups of pillboxes of the Maginot Line and deeply penetrated the fortified zone. Rittershofen was retaken and counterattacks of American forces were smashed. Weakened by his losses in tanks, the enemy yesterday did not continue his attacks against the bridgehead north of Strasbourg.

In the central Alsace battle zone, the enemy forces encircled at Obenheim were smashed and the number of prisoners taken has increased to more than 1,000. Many guns as well as heavy and light infantry weapons were captured. After a relief attempt from the west had been frustrated, the resistance of the second encircled enemy force is also beginning to slacken.

There were mutual scouting thrusts on the fronts in central Italy and in the rear area, 2,500 bandits were taken prisoner in mopping-up actions.

In Hungary south of Stuhlweissenburg, our troops broke the stubborn Soviet resistance, capturing the locality of Zamoly and repulsing enemy counterattacks. A total of 31 tanks and assault guns, 35 guns and three fully laden cargo gliders of the enemy were destroyed or seized. Between the Vertes Mountains and the Danube, numerous attacks were foiled while in the Piles Mountains on the Danube bend, our formations pushed further on in face of difficult weather and ground conditions. The German-Hungarian garrison of Budapest in the eastern part of the town frustrated the fierce enemy breakthrough attempts in grim street fighting and north of the Danube, the offensive and defensive fighting continues. On the remaining Eastern Front, fighting activities flared up in some sectors.

British terror planes raided Krefeld during the day yesterday.

Off the Norwegian Coast, Luftwaffe fighters and the flak shot down nine out of a formation of 30 enemy twin-engined bombers.

London continues to be subjected to our harassing fire.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 75,100,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

Home Offices:

Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Nihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima.

Overseas Offices:

SHANGHAI & DAIREN

Kobe Branch:

Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: Sannomiya (3) 41-44

Kyoto Branch:

Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: Honkyoku (2) 2111-2114

GOV'T WILL CARRY OUT 5 IMPORTANT POLICIES

Decision Taken At Friday's Cabinet Meet—All Have Vital Bearing on War Prosecution

The Board of Information, in a communique issued at 5 p.m. on Friday, made public the Government's decision to carry out five important policies calculated (1) to strengthen air defense measures, (2) to increase munitions output, (3) to increase foodstuff production and to ensure self-sufficiency, (4) to facilitate the labor supply system and to mobilize total national labor, and (5) to utilize to the maximum extent the materials resources available at present.

The communique also announced that the Government has decided to take measures so as to make still closer the collaboration between the Chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils and the Army Commanders and the Commanders-in-Chief of Naval Stations. This policy, the communique said, is designed to facilitate the cooperative functioning of defense measures and general administrative measures so that the Government policies will be carried out smoothly and quickly while the nation's total energies are properly mobilized to increase production and strengthen national defense.

These policies have been under close deliberation by the Prime Minister, authorities of the Coordinated Planning Bureau and other officials concerned and were approved by the Cabinet when they were introduced to its regular session on Friday.

Every one of these five principles is of prime importance at the moment and is expected to be put into practice without a moment's delay. The success or failure of these policies will directly affect the nation's war power and, therefore, it is expected that the Administration will be courageous and unstinted in its efforts in forcefully carrying them out.

Meanwhile, the first regular conference of the Chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils will be held at 11:30 a.m. on Monday at the Prime Minister's official residence. The meeting of the Councilors of the same bodies will be held on January 16 at the Home Minister's official residence.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥132,250,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron I. Morimura, T. Okubo, I. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura.

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES & AGENCIES

Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo.

Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoselkan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hainking, Yingkow.

China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Macao, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojye & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shasheng, Sasi, Shihweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.

French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.

Thailand
Aior-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.

Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Prome, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taunggyi, Tavoy.

Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shenan, Tandjoeng-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.

Sumatra
Benecoelen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Saumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkai-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Telok-Betung.

Djawa
Bandoeng, Modjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk), Djember, Djoejakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.

Borneo
Api, Burnai, Kuala-Belait, Kuching, Kudat, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.

The Philippines
Manila.

Europe & South America
Berlin Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro.

Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted

GERMAN MOBILIZATION CITED AS GOOD LESSON

Political and Administrative Moves Stressed to Meet Philippine War Situation

Germany's thoroughgoing national mobilization which has earned the success of the Rundstedt offensive should be taken as a lesson for Japan in her political and administrative moves to be undertaken to meet the serious war situation now developing in the Philippines, comments Domei.

As items on which the Koiso Cabinet should have the nation's total strength concentrated, Domei cites, (1) increased production of agricultural products, (2) bolstering of transport of supplies for the armed forces, (3) strengthening of anti-air raid measures, and (4) acceleration of labor mobilization.

The news agency recalls that Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, in his New Year's message to the nation, emphasized that this year must be made the year of a decisive turn in the war situation. The Prime Minister, at the first Cabinet session of the year on January 4, stressed the seriousness of the war situation in the Philippine area and voiced his determination to carry out forceful administrative measures.

Although the enemy has succeeded in establishing beachheads on Luzon Island, it is crystal clear that they are confronted by multitudinous difficulties in carrying out their large-scale campaign. In view of the fact that the success of the Rundstedt offensive is attributed partly to the difficulties in supplying Eisenhower's forces, it is safe to assume that the necessity of carrying out the two large-scale operations simultaneously in the Pacific and Europe has proved a very heavy burden for the American production front. This fact is indicated in President Roosevelt's Congressional message published on January 6, in which the President again asked for the passage of the National Service law which Congress had shelved last year.

In addition to this, the United States has another difficulty in respect for transporting the military supplies over the wide expanse of the Pacific, which is 15 times longer than Japan's commissary line to the Philippines. One U.S. division is calculated to require 250,000 tons of shipping if it is to be deployed on the Philippine Front, and it follows that the transport of 60 divisions with which the enemy is reportedly planning to launch a great offensive against Japan will need 15,000,000 tons of bottoms, which are about half of America's present shipping capacity.

In the light of this fact, it is evident that the Japanese Armed Forces will be able to repulse the enemy hordes once and for all if only they are supplied sufficiently with arms, especially aircraft. It, therefore, naturally follows that the Government's plans should be concentrated on increased production of arms and ammunition with which the Imperial Armed Services will go into decisive action with the inspiring spirit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

At this critical hour, the Government cannot be too strongly urged to see to it that the total energies of the determined 100,000,000 people be adequately mobilized for production of essential necessities of the fighting front.

4,270 BOOKS FOR INTERNEES

Safe Arrival Comforts Japanese Interned in U.S. and Canada

Books and children's school texts sent to the Japanese internees in the United States and Canada by the Commission for Benefit of Japanese Subjects in Enemy Countries in October last year were recently reported by the International Red Cross Committe in Geneva to have safely reached their destination. The number of books totaled 4,270 volumes in all.

It was also learned that the books were distributed among the Japanese internees at Crystal City, Sante Fe and other internment camps. Needless to say, the reading matter together with tidings from their homeland have greatly comforted and heartened the Japanese compatriots, in enemy countries, stoically putting up with numerous hardships and fervently praying for Japan's victory in the current war.

FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Responding to Japan's demand for scientific research facilities, special research institutes are to be inaugurated in the universities and colleges throughout the country. With the completion of the enrolment of 1,800 students, activities will start sometime in the latter part of this month.

For the purpose of further enhancing scientific contributions to Japan's war efforts, the Education Ministry set up Scientific Technical Research Training Institutes in the Imperial Universities and colleges in October last year, where at present 1,200 students are now conducting scientific studies.

Azad Hind Regime to Form Kamikaze Corps; Men of Jhansi Unit Given Special Training

Domei

RANGOON, January 12.—The acts of heroism of the Special Attack Corps in the Philippine war theater are producing a tremendous effect on the peoples of Burma and India.

The Provisional Government of Azad Hind has decided that it should have a Special Attack Corps of its own. This move was taken to meet the growing wish of young men under its jurisdiction to organize a Special Attack Corps to work with the Indian National Army fighting for the cause of independence.

The Special Attack Corps contemplated by the authorities of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind will be named after an Indian king who was assassinated by an agent of Britain.

Karim Ghani, Minister without Portfolio of the Provisional Government, said:

"The men of the Jhansi Unit of the Indian National Army are being trained so as to acquire the spirit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps and their discipline is higher than ever.

"But the Indian people who are determined not to allow anything to stand in the way of ending British control of India naturally are not contented with the present state of the Indian National Army.

"We are planning to organize a Special Attack Corps made up of Indians living in Burma. These men will be pat at the disposal of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, who is personally directing the fight for a liberated India."

BURMA'S WAR MINISTER LAUDS NIPPON OFFICER

Major Kawashima's Gallant Fight Against Enemy on Morotai Impresses Aung San

Domei

RANGOON, January 12.—Major General Aung San, Burmese War Minister, today sent a message of congratulations to Major Toshinobu Kawashima who, on January 8, was granted a citation for his superb leadership as well as the heroic fighting of the members of his unit in two and a half months of guerilla warfare against the enemy which landed on Morotai Island last September.

Major Kawashima was attached to the Burmese Independent Army, of which Major General Aung San was one of the leading officers at that time. It is recalled that the Independence Army, shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese Army, fought British forces in Burma immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Major General Aung San's message reads:

"Heartiest congratulations on your recent brilliant success on Morotai. I always follow your activities with interest. I wish you further success."

Meanwhile, Lieutenant Colonel B. Yannaing, youthful principal of the Burmese Military Academy, today revealed in an interview that with Burmese cadets now completing strenuous training, the debut of the Burmese Special Attack Corps modelled after the Japanese pattern will be seen soon in the Burma war theater.

Lieutenant Colonel Yannaing expressed confidence that these cadets, who are about to complete their training, sensationally will prove their mettle in the looming intensified battles which will decide the fate of Burma. Every Burmese cadet of the Military Academy is studying diligently and training strenuously in readiness to volunteer for the Special Attack Corp when the need may arise, he said.

"Every cadet has the 'Kamikaze' spirit—a spirit of self-sacrifice—a spirit to die for his motherland," the Lieutenant Colonel declared, adding that the entire Burmese people regard these cadets with the deepest admiration "because they will soon be about to die for Burma."

In the meantime, stressing the complete understanding and unity existing between the Chinese and Burmese people, Dr. Ba Maw, Prime Minister of Burma, speaking at a reception given in his honor by the Overseas Chinese Association, declared that the Chinese and Burmese will march together bound by bonds which no enemy will be able to break in future.

Expressing his firm faith in the "Kamikaze" spirit, Dr. Ba Maw said that this same spirit will further heighten the morale and determination of the two peoples to fight shoulder to shoulder with their allies, until East Asia is completely liberated from the Anglo-American yoke.

Ever since Burma entered the war, the Prime Minister said, the Chinese people have given unstinted support and cooperation both to the Burmese Government and people, thus strengthening relations between the two peoples.

Referring to his recent visit to Japan, Dr. Ba Maw declared, "I am more than convinced from what I saw there myself, that no power on earth can come between East Asia and its destiny."

"I wish to assure the Chinese community that I very deeply appreciate the constant proof they have given of their regard for me personally, and also of their feeling of comradeship with the Burmese people," Dr. Ba Maw stressed.

Taika Reform Anniversary

The 1,300th anniversary of the Taika Reform is scheduled to be observed at 10 a.m. January 26, at the Omi Shrine, Otsu City. All the Boys' Middle School students and national school pupils will bow in the direction of the Omi Shrine at 10 a.m. the same day, in order to realize fully the great ideal of the historic reformation.

CHEN KUNG-PO ASSAILS ANGLO-U.S. EXPLOITATION

Acting President Speaks on Occasion of 2nd Anniversary Of War Declaration

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—Denouncing the Anglo-Americans for their insatiable imperialistic ambitions which have brought about misery to the people of the world, Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the National Government of Nanking, made a radio speech this afternoon from the Nanking Broadcasting Corporation, commemorating the second anniversary of the National Government's declaration of war on America and Britain.

Mr. Chen's speech, in part, follows:

"The peoples of the world have suffered indescribable misery amid the devastation brought about by the current war. It is evident that the Anglo-American insatiable imperialistic ambitions must be blamed for the present conflagration in which all humanity is suffering. Professing equality and freedom, the Anglo-Americans have brazenly pursued their policy of exploitation which is incompatible with their professed principles.

"China and the other nations of Greater East Asia have been fighting for justice to assure their self-existance and co-existence for the peoples of the world in cooperation with Japan and Germany. A rosy future is ahead of us. The Anglo-Americans must be prepared for the inevitable failure of their scheme for exploitation. Living up faithfully to the principles of international justice and reciprocity, we are able to anticipate a bright future. When such principles prevail, the countries of the world will be able to enjoy prosperity in their proper places under a new world order."

EDUCATIONAL BODY FORMED

Step Taken to Reform National Schools in Sumatra

Domei

SUMATRA, January 9.—Under the principle of reforming education in the area under its jurisdiction, the Japanese Military Administration in Sumatra has set up a committee which will be charged with the task to consider how to go about the work of reforming the educational structure in the land and to compile new text books for use in the national schools.

The committee also will concern itself in the modification of the entire educational policy in the island to make it fit for meeting the needs of the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Naturally the new educational policy will be based on the Imperial Rescript on Education and the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia.

It is the intention of the Military Administration to make compulsory the three year national school education. The realization of the project will involve an extension of the existing organs for the training of teachers.

New Appointments

Kazuo Kumabe, Professor of Tokyo University of Technology, has been appointed a member of the Technological Board of the Cabinet, and Tateo Morishige, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Manila, and Seiki Yano, Consul General and Counselor of the Embassy, have both been appointed Secretaries in the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

The following appointments were decided at the Cabinet meeting on January 12:

Takeo Hotta, Secretary of Regional Administration and concurrently Supervisor of Munitions of the Munitions Ministry in Niigata, appointed Director of the Business Bureau of the Air Defense Headquarters.

Itsuzo Yamauchi, Chief of the Police Affairs Department of the Taiwan Government-General, appointed Director of the Transportation Bureau of Tokyo Metropolis.

Moriyoshi Izumi, Governor of Okinawa Prefecture, appointed Governor of Kagawa Prefecture.

Akira Shimada, Vice-Governor of Osaka Prefecture, appointed Governor of Okinawa Prefecture.

HIRAOKA, OMURA SHINE AT HIBIYA HALL CONCERT

Xylophonist and Violinist Hold Audience Spellbound With Classical Opera Pieces

A musical program of wide variety was enjoyed by capacity audiences filling the spacious Hibiya Hall both in the afternoon and evening on Friday, when the Toho Music Group offered its second concert, participated in by some of the leading young musicians in the classical field.

The foremost attraction proved the appearance of Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone virtuoso of international fame and standing, who before the war frequently appeared on the New York stage. In the first part of the program accompanied by piano he played a selection of tunes from Bizet's opera, "Carmen". The second part featured him in the concluding number as the soloist accompanied by the Toho Orchestra, when he was heard in the first movement from Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik"; a selection from Gluck's "Orpheus", and the Menuet and Farandole from Bizet's "L'Arlesienne Suite".

Xylophonist Hiraoka may well be termed a unique phenomenon on the international concert stage. Handling his instrument with superior technical skill, he endowes it with a variety of tone color and a depth of musical expression which composers have hardly dreamt of. The very idea of arranging Mozart for xylophone solo may, at first sight, appear as a sacrilege to classic music lovers. But the genuinely artistic and musicianly results achieved at the hands of this blessed musician fully endorse the integrity of the attempt. No matter whose composition, no matter for which instrument it was originally written: Hiraoka's performance on the xylophone is always sure to do musically the fullest justice to the composer's intentions, and this is indeed the highest attribute which can be bestowed on a performing artist's achievement.

Built around Hiraoka's solo numbers was a program of much variety. Miss Takiko Omura, a violinist who has won a good artistic reputation since her debut recital offered at the Peers' Club in Tokyo little more than three years ago, fascinated her audience with the sweetness of her tone in Milstein's arrangement of a Chopin Nocturne, and with her technical facilities in a dazzling rendition of Rimsky-Korsakov's "Flight of the Bumble Bee."

Miss Sakae Kitazawa, mezzo-soprano, was heard to good advantage in three selections with orchestra accompaniment; an aria from Thomas' "Mignon", Mussorgski's "Gopak", and a song from Rimsky-Korsakov's opera, "Snegrotchka".

A vivid musical personality was revealed by Miss Haruko Asakura, a young soprano. Among her selections, a song "To My Mother", composed by Miss Kyoko Natsume-Watari, was noted for a strikingly personal melodical line, supported by a clever harmonical background. Miss Sumire Hoshino, pianist, excelled in two Liszt pieces.

Light music dominated the rest of the bill, with performances given by Miss Fusae Ida, a pretty young soprano; Tetsu Nakamura, a baritone with a sonorous voice; Katsuhiko Haida, popular singer and screen and stage actor with a tremendous following, who appeared with his Southern Band, and the Toho Chamber Orchestra.

Of the pieces sung and played, special mention should be given to the song, "Oyama no Sugi-no-Ko", which has recently risen to unusual popularity in particular among the young and youngest all over Japan. It is one of the songs which will probably survive in the genuinely popular repertory among the veritable tidal wave of new Japanese songs composed during the past few years.

School Kids Learn Skiing

Through the efforts of the Naruko Hot Springs Physical Training Association in Miyagi Prefecture, 4,000 children evacuees from 13 national schools in Koishikawa-ku are being trained in the art of skiing. Five hundred pairs of skiis have been provided and in spite of the bitter cold the children are vigorously keeping up their twice-weekly skiing lessons in happy anticipation of participating in a big ski meet to be held on February 11, or Kigensetsu.

Kobe Hotel

Room rates per day:

SINGLE

Without Bath ..¥4.00 up to ¥ 5.00
With Bath .....¥6.00 up to ¥ 5.00

DOUBLE

Without Bath ..¥6.00 up to ¥ 7.50
With Bath .....¥9.00 up to ¥12.00

CHARGES:

Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon .....¥2.00 to ¥2.50
Tea and Cakes ¥0.50
Dinner .....¥2.50 to ¥3.50
Special Dinner Party ¥3.00 up

Very suitable for large and small gatherings. Tea Room & Bar, Dining Room, Lounge.

Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe,
Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6780

Japanese Discovers New Way to Produce Film for X-Ray Work

Domei

SURABAYA, January 12.—A new method of producing films for taking X-ray photographs and sensitized paper has been discovered by Choji Ishizuka, a resident of this city, thus relieving the shortage of those materials indispensable to medical activities. Mr. Ishizuka, who is an amateur photographer, had been experimenting for some time and he has now succeeded in producing films and sensitized paper in large quantities sufficient to meet the demands in Java.

INDIANS HIT BRITISH POLICY

Appointment of Rowlands as Finance Head Resented

Regarding the appointment of Sir Arthur Rowlands as Finance Minister of the Indian Government succeeding Sir Jeremy Raisman who retired in March last year, as a plain indication of the lack of confidence of the British Government in the Indians, the Indian Merchants' Chamber dispatched the following statement to the Viceroy of India on December 23 of last year, clarifying the attitude of the Indians toward the new appointment, according to information received here recently.

It is most deplorable that a Britisher and not an Indian has been appointed against the wishes of the Indian people. Should the British Government ever attempt to establish a Government for the Indians and desire the Indians to believe in the sincerity and truthfulness of the British people, Indians must be appointed to such important posts in the Home, Finance and Wartime Transport Ministries.

The recent appointment of the new Finance Minister is nothing less than an indication of the British policy which does not care to grant actual administrative power to the Indians. The Indians' resentment against the British lack of confidence can never be alleviated by the so-called "Cure by Faith" policy advocated by the Viceroy. The British Government must appoint Indians to important government posts.

Java's Agriculture Good

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 12.—Java's agricultural and food production of all kinds is estimated to aggregate about 22,120,000 tons this current fiscal year, it was authoritatively revealed. This corresponds to 98.9 per cent of the planned output, indicating remarkable success in view of considerable damage from drought which infested parts of the island this season. The production of sweet potatoes and paddy was most satisfactory, registering 30 and 10 per cent increase respectively against the last fiscal year.

Chinese Defense Unit Set

Domei

SHONAN, January 10.—Foreshadowing direct Chinese participation in the defense of Malai against enemy attacks, an independent Chinese defense unit is at present being organized at one of the Auxiliary Servicemen's Training Centers here alongside with the All-Malai Unit, it was revealed by the commander of the camp. An appreciable number of youths, all of whom are local born, will form the nucleus of this future independent Chinese Defense Unit.

Catalogue on Request

Distributors of Empress Beds

NIPPON BED CO., LTD.

8 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashiku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi (56) 6051, 5530.

B-29 OPERATIONS FACE DIFFICULTIES OF SUPPLY

Desperate Americans, However, Expected to Increase Raids On China Continent

By Arrangement With the Asahi

CONTINENTAL FRONT BASE, January 10.—One deduction that may be made from the air raids carried out on Hankow on December 18 and those on the night of December 27 on Soochow, Nanking and Kiukiang along the Yangtze River and Tsinan by the American air force in China is that the enemy is desperate in his continental attacks and they portend increasing fierceness of his raids with the opening of the new year.

Brigadier General Robert McClure, Commander of the American Forces in China, is reported to have said on December 22 at a press conference that the U.S. 20th Bomber Command and the 14th Air Force intended to carry out raids on all the important supply ports and large cities of Japan and China with the maximum of planes available.

Impatient for a short term war, it is to be expected that the Americans, should resort to indiscriminate bombings and violence, and it is clear that in the new year the decisive aerial battle will be opened by fierce bombing attacks.

Maximum Strength

In regard to the maximum forces held by McClure, according to a report from a Burma front base, there are several hundred planes based at Calcutta, India which are available for operations in Burma and China, of which about 100 planes would be the maximum making one strategical unit.

From the enemy raids carried out on Kyushu, South Manchoukuo, Taiwan and Hankow, mainly from Chengtu as their primary land base on the continent, for the time being, at least, the raiding units cannot be expected to exceed over a 100 planes. The first reason for the inability of the enemy to increase the number beyond this lies in the difficulty of sending reinforcements and supplies.

The stupendous cost entailed in the upkeep of one B-29, the enormous amount of fuel consumed, the large quantities of bombs and incendiaries required for a single raid, the cost of keeping both air and ground crew are heavy liabilities even for the Americans who pride themselves on their vast volume of supplies.

Also when the greater portion of these supplies must be replenished from the American continent, following a devious circuitous route covering nearly two-thirds of the earth, the difficulty is even greater.

In the matter of fuel alone, 14 C-47 transport planes are required to transport enough fuel for one B-29 which means that 1,400 C-47's would be needed to supply 100 B-29's, and to this may be ascribed the inability of the Americans to come to the Japanese mainland with a unit larger than 100 planes.

The second reason may be attributed to the superb fight put up by our Wild Eagles in repulsing the B-29's. On every occasion from 20 per cent to 40 per cent of the raiding planes which have come over the mainland or to China and Manchoukuo have been downed or damaged, which battered and pounded by our air units have just managed to limp back to their base, which often times has been set aflame by our bombing units in China.

Obstacles Facing Americans

Is it any wonder then that the Americans are encountering difficulties in the face of such obstacles in the matter of supplies and counterattacks of our units? They are in a frenzy to send more and more B-29's and to overcome the dire situation they have opened the Ledo Route and increased the number of transport planes.

From the fact that since September of last year, the transport planes which had been coming in from Tinsukia to Kunming and Chengtu are being moved with Chengtu as the focal point, it is expected that the B-29 attacks on the Japanese mainland and on the various large cities of China will gain in frequency and intensity.

Houses to Let

Two storied foreign style houses; with 5 rooms and 6 rooms at Yamamoto-dori 2-chome; Rent ¥135.00. Also at Kitano-cho 4-chome; Rent ¥110.00. A few Japanese houses on Tor Road suitable for shops.

Offices to Let

Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale

Several properties for sale, large and small in hand.

Apply to

H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.

Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

WORLD'S FINEST
MIKIMOTO PEARLS
Fine Jewels
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO GINZA ST.
KOBE Motomachi St.

OKURA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FIRE, MARINE, TRANSPORT, AND WAR, ETC.

Chairman of Board: CHOKURO KADONO

Head Office: 3-CHOME, GINZA, TOKYO.

Branches: Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Otaru, Keijo, Yokohama, Heinking, Peking and Shanghai.

PLAN SPIRITUAL PROMOTION

Bali to Form Association to Make People Race Conscious

Domei

SINGARADJA, January 9.—The educational authorities on Bali Island have decided to establish a Bali Spiritual Culture Promotion Association which will be largely concerned with making the inhabitants race-conscious.

The association will be presided over by an administrator and will comprise men of learning and experience. It will interest itself in promoting the study of the literature, religion, sculpture, and painting peculiar to the island and the traditional mode of living of the inhabitants. The results of such studies will be published in periodicals and announced over the radio, and at lectures.

It is confidently expected that the association will play a prominent role in acquainting the inhabitants with the traditional spiritual culture of Bali Island and the spirit of Greater East Asia.

Reservists' Body Set

Domei

SAIGON, January 12.—In view of the changes in domestic affairs, a committee entrusted with the task of organizing a Reservists' Society has been recently inaugurated here. The Reservists' Society is to replace the National Rejuvenation Society which was previously established under the order of the French home Government, but was recently dissolved because of its political nature.

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL

Takarazuka, Hyogo-Ken

In front of Takarazuka Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single ..... ¥ 6.00 and up
Double ..... ¥ 9.00 " "
Single with bath ¥ 8.00 " "
Double " " ¥12.00 " "

Appiy to

HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241

HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 31

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Piano for Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, rented at moderate charge. Can be inspected at or for particulars apply Otsuka Piano Shokai, No. 2, Hon-cho 1-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent

SMALL foreign style furnished apartment or house for respectable Japanese bachelor. Apply Box 362, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

COMPLETE set of news magazine Asiatic covering first phase of Greater East Asia War. Apply Box 361, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MEN'S new dark grey winter overcoat, medium and large size, imported new suit, brown, small size and dark grey large size, new blue serge suit, medium size. Apply Box 363, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MINK coat, medium size, 103 cm. long, latest design, practically new. Apply Box 354, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILVER fox cape. Also ladies' coats and overcoats. Apply "Jennie" 28, Sanchome, Azabu-ku, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 3-5 p.m.

WHITE granite material for man's large suit, men's cotton and woolen socks, and ladies' woolen and silk stockings. Available in Karuizawa and Tokyo, apply Box 364, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WINKEL-ZEISS metallographic microscope, apochromatic, in perfect condition, 3 objectives, 3 oculars, magnification 32x up to 500x, complete with German make rheostat, arc lamp with automatic regulation, attachment and camera for microphotography and with a Japanese make polishing machine for metal specimens. Apply Box 365, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

STUDY table suitable for a child about 10 years old. Please apply Suzumura, Telephone Ushigome (34) 2727.

Instruction

LANGUAGE lessons given by foreigner. English, French, German and Russian. Also Japanese to foreigners. Apply Box 360, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NIPPON MUSIC HIGH SCHOOL. Singing, piano, violin, and other instruments, chorus, ensemble playing, theory, composition. Class and individual teaching by foremost Japanese and foreign professors. Omori-ku Iriarai 1-chome 101. Phone Omori 66-6169.

RUSSIAN language practical course. Special three months term. Complete Library. Also books are bought, sold or exchanged. Orders accepted. Emil Balykoff, 3 Yushima-cho 4-chome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiyosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director, Dr. S. Fukase, M.D.; English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2000.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

山之內

Yamanouchi's Principal Medical Products

Disulfamin preparation	ALBASIL
Sulfamin preparation	GERISON
Acetsulfamin preparation	NEO-GERISON
Chemotherapeutic remedy for Pneumonia	ATHINON
Remedy for Arteriosclerosis & High Blood Pressure	ARKLEMIN
Remedy for Neuralgia & Stiff Shoulder	CAMPORISIN
Anti-syphilitic of water soluble bismuth	BLUKLAN
Vitamin B_1 for injection	BICRYS

Manufacturers & Exporters:
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.
Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Mukden

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 356.
Telephones: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-nippon."
Postage No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 2970-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥32.00; one year, ¥58.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1945

German Offensive on the Western Front

Recent developments in the European theater of war indicate, among other things, that the Anglo-Americans have tackled a task which cannot be accomplished, that nothing will prevent the Germans from fighting on to the attainment of their objectives. It is true that the Germans are not smashing forward on every one of the many fronts in Europe but the fighting on each front is progressing in such a way that the situation, as a whole may be regarded as turning in favor of the gallant German ally.

The Anglo-American forces, after succeeding in blasting a breach in the German front at Avranches toward the end of July, last year, avalanched forward and quickly occupied most of France. But with the arrival of September a state of balance was reached between the Anglo-American and German forces and the surging Anglo-American tide was stemmed as it swept up to the borders of the Reich. With the enemy pounding at the very frontiers of the Reich, the true mettle of the German armed forces and the people who support them showed itself and the fighting, which had been one of fast mobile action, became one of position against position.

As the Anglo-American command struggled strenuously to concentrate more strength with which to strike through the tough-ened German defense, the Germans too were not idle. And on December 16, they launched a hammering offensive which has developed into a serious threat to the Anglo-Americans and which has had serious repercussions in their camp. The time and place where the massive Rundstedt offensive was launched were well chosen. The prevailing foggy weather restricted the activity of the Anglo-American air forces and the hilly front between Monschau and Trier was held by a comparatively thin layer of the American 1st Army. The Anglo-Americans were also at a disadvantage in that they did not have as experienced and able strategist at their head as Field Marshal Von Rundstedt. How effective has been the Rundstedt offensive may be seen from the fact that even the enemy has had to admit that the offensive has succeeded in attaining its objective of relieving the pressure on the Ruhr and Saar and of gaining time to fill out the German home defenses.

How much of a shock the recent setbacks have been to the enemy may be gauged by the drastic steps which the Anti-Axis high command has recently had to adopt. On January 5 General Sir Bernard Montgomery, the British Commander, was ordered to take over the command of the entire Anti-Axis forces north of the Ardennes, including the troops of the United States 1st and 9th Armies. This must be taken as a clear expression on the part of the British of lack of confidence in General Dwight Eisenhower, the American Commander-in-Chief. Certain sections of the British press are already urging the replacement of Eisenhower by Montgomery as Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations forces on the entire Western Front.

Meanwhile, on the Eastern Front, although at first glance it seems as though the Soviet forces are rolling forward powerfully in Hungary, the great extension of their supply lines and the severe attrition they have suffered have made it impossible for them to develop large-scale operations. A state of stalemate exists on the front extending from the Baltics through East Prussia to Poland and the Soviet attacking power has apparently decreased considerably.

In the Balkan area, the German Balkan Army of Field Marshal Baron Von Weichs has now moved into a position from which to collaborate with the other German forces in the Hungarian operations, while in Italy, the terrific German resistance and partly the fact that the Anglo-Americans on this front have had to send troops to Greece and France have rendered the enemy hope to occupy the Po Valley a mere dream. Moreover, the German withdrawals in Alsace-Lorraine, Hungary and Italy are being carried out according to schedule and the consumption of German fighting power has been remarkably small.

While it is much too premature to say that the Germans have permanently stemmed the Anti-Axis onslaughts, there can be no disputing the fact that the present German successes, more than any other single factor in the past, are causing a breach to develop in the Anti-Axis camp, especially among the Americans and the British. The British have always harbored the ambition of dominating Western-Europe and they undoubtedly see in the present weakness of the American forces in this area, an opportunity of solidifying their position at the expense of the Americans.

The general war situation, therefore, shows that it is not at all unfavorable for the Germans, that Germany is beginning to break through the tense situation. The high morale of the German fighting forces, the united efforts of the German people and the exalted leadership of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler cannot fail to carry Germany through any crisis, however great.

School Is Out

The university president was delivering his baccalaureate speech. In the audience were an elderly man and woman, obviously foreigners, who were having some trouble understanding the president's address to the class of which their son was a member.

"What he say?" finally demanded the mother.

"Who?", asked the father.

"The big fellow in the black robes. What he say?"

"He say school is out."

Six Feet Down And Six Feet Up

A lawyer said to a doctor witness: "Doctors make mistakes sometimes, don't they?"

"Just as lawyers do sometimes," was the reply.

"But doctors' mistakes are buried six feet underground, persisted the lawyer.

"Yes," agreed the doctor, "and lawyers' mistakes often times swing six feet in the air."

A Year Ago Today
January 14, 1944

Imperial Naval Air Units valiantly attacked the enemy airfields as well as the military establishments in Abemama, Tarawa, and Makin Islands in the Gilberts group on the evening of January 11, achieving great results by blasting several places in the enemy ground positions.

* * *

Imperial Naval Air Units intercepted and attacked eight enemy Consolidated B-24 bombers that came attacking our positions at Balik Papan at dawn of January 13. After severe fighting, our Air Units shot down three enemy raiders. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

* * *

The Sea Eagles of the Japanese Naval Air Force advanced to attack the enemy airfield on Mono Island on the night of January 12. Defying the furious enemy gunfire and resistance of the enemy fighter planes, the Japanese Air Units succeeded to attack their objectives, scoring innumerable direct hits on the enemy airfield and runways before returning to their base safely.

* * *

A formation of 10 enemy large-sized planes attempted in several waves to attack Taroa Island in Maloelap Lagoon in the Marshall Islands on the night of January 11 but were repelled each time by the prompt and furious counterattack of our Garrison Forces whose damage was negligible. On the afternoon of January 12, 10 enemy B-25 bombers also came attacking the same island but our Ground Units garrisoned there immediately gave battle to the raiders one of which was heavily damaged.

* * *

Imperial Naval Air Units and ground batteries intercepted and shot down four enemy planes, including F-40's and P-38's when a formation of about 80 enemy fighter and bomber planes, consisting of B-24's, P-38's and F-4U's came attacking our positions at Rabaul on New Britain Island in three waves on the morning of January 12, it was revealed.

WHAT F.D.R.'s ELECTION MEANS

America Now Committed to International Intervention

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Why was Franklin Roosevelt elected President for a fourth term? This question can be answered very simply. The first reason is that the war is actually raging in all its fury. In other words, the unflagging fighting spirit and the indomitable power of counteroffensive of Japan and Germany served to render an extension of the Rooseveltian regime possible. Another reason is that the emergency situation which will persist until after the war is pregnant with too many grave possibilities for America to allow of a change of the man at the helm and the consequent change of policy at the present momentous juncture.

It is certainly a very extraordinary event from the point of view of American political ideas and common sense to have one and the same person for President for sixteen consecutive years, but the Presidential election nevertheless resulted in an easy victory for Roosevelt, who scored 432 electoral votes against 99 cast for Dewey, his rival. In the Congressional elections also, the Republican Party fared as badly. Contrary to general predictions, it lost in both Houses. In the Senate, the Democrats gained a majority of 19 and in the House of Representatives a majority of 55.

The Presidential campaign developed chiefly around domestic issues. Dewey concentrated his attacks on Roosevelt's dictatorial misrule and on New Deal blunders, but the measures which he could promise were not such as to inspire sufficient confidence in the nation.

Be that as it may, the result of the election conclusively proved that Roosevelt has the support of the American nation as its war leader.

Decline of Isolationism

The American press sees in this result of the election the clear manifestation of the will of the American nation to win the war and gain the peace it desires under the experienced leadership of Roosevelt, and it lays special stress on a further decline in the isolationist influence in consequence of the election.

The election evoked absorbing interest in all anti-Axis countries. In Britain especially, Roosevelt's success was most ardently desired, as it was feared that his failure might seriously affect Anglo-American collaboration. The view was frankly expressed in British quarters that Dewey's election would spell a crisis for Europe. Winston Churchill probably had some ulterior end in view when he announced just before the election a conference of Stalin, Roosevelt and himself as due before the end of the year. He awaited the result of the poll "with breathless interest," as he confessed himself.

It is perhaps too early to assert that the recent Presidential election has completely undermined the Isolationist influence and has thus freed Roosevelt once and for all from that Congressional obstruction which undid President Wilson, so that he may now confidently push his scheme of postwar world organization. For much still depends on the future course of war events and on the future developments of the international situation which is admittedly very complex. However, for the moment at least, Roosevelt has been freed from domestic impediments in pushing his international interventionism.

America won the war but failed in peace work in the former World War is the verdict of Roosevelt and his followers, and they now proudly declare that in the recent election they succeeded in obtaining the national mandate required for precluding the repetition of this failure.

F.D.R. Against Tortoise Policy

In one of his fireside chats, Roosevelt once said something to the effect that although some people seemed to think that they would be safe if they, like the tortoise, kept their heads within the shells, such a tortoise-like policy was no longer tenable. Declaring that the eagle symbolized America, he asserted that America must, like the eagle, soar freely and fearlessly.

America after the first World War reverted to the negative policy of keeping within the shell, but she is now trying to spread her wings all over the world.

Roosevelt has led his nation along these positive lines since the start of the present war. The imperialistic policy which found full scope under Theodore Roosevelt's regime is being pushed with renewed vigor by Franklin Roosevelt.

The revived imperialism is the propelling force for all America has been doing in the war, first making herself "the arsenal of the democracies," then concluding Lend-Lease agreements with the anti-Axis countries and now sponsoring the new scheme for a World Security Organization. Concering the Lend-Lease Act, for instance, it is absolutely unthinkable that America will lightly treat the infinitely expanding credits of stupendous dimensions as no more than her Christmas presents to her allies. As to what America will do with these credits, the history of her treatment of the war debts after the former World War seems to supply a clear answer. Who can gainsay, then, that they may be converted into America's big political and economic voice in world affairs or may prove to be the medium through which she will gain extensive rights and interests of various kinds? Roosevelt's scheme to come off victorious in peace as well as in war argues his hankering after "profitable peace."

By way of justifying their economic imperialism, the Washington authorities assert that the standard of living for all States and nations must be elevated, but this is nothing but an excuse invented for expanding the commercial rights of their own country. Their underlying ambition is to realize the Dollar Age and effect the Americinization of the world. For the undeveloped countries in East Asia on which their covetous eyes are particularly fixed, they are thinking of applying the same form of rule as they applied to the old Philippines.

We need not delve at the present stage of the war into the matter of whether this trend and form of America's world policy will not be found in conflict with the interests of other countries in the anti-Axis camp, but the plan afoot at present to bring forth again the League of Nations which was dubbed President Wilson's abandoned child is an attempt to find a formula for the protection of anti-Axis common interests.

ROLE OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA IN ASIA

Country Cooperating Wholeheartedly With Japan—Great Progress Made in Various Economic Endeavors

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The invasion of the enemy forces into the European Continent created no perceptible effect on French Indo-China where both political and economic circles are carrying on their normal activities as if nothing unusual has happened. In view of the steady development of the war situation in the direction of a decisive battle, the Greater East Asiatic character of French Indo-China is expected to grow stronger. It goes without saying that what our country expects of French Indo-China lies in the manifestation by that country of the spirit of cooperation both in military and economic affairs and, above all, in the sphere of common defense. For the maintenance of peace and prosperity in French-Indo-China, it is absolutely necessary that she should play her role as a country of the Greater East Asiatic Common Prosperity Region along the policy just stated above.

French Indo-China's economic cooperation with Japan is realized at its best in the supply of her rice to Japan. In the past three years that country has supplied as much as millions of tons of rice to this country. In the period between last January 1 and August 10, French Indo-China supplied rice to Japan, covering 60 per cent of the agreed upon quantity for the current year. In order to secure her supply of rice to Japan, French Indo-China undertaken to construct Government warehouses. The Government warehouses in Cochin-China and Cambodia have been under construction since the year before last. The present storage capacity is 270,000 tons of rice. The Government of French Indo-China is also planning to build a number of warehouses in addition to those already completed, or now under construction.

The demand and supply of rice in one part of North French Indo-China has not recently been satisfactory. This situation is chiefly due to the transportation problem which can, however, solved by wooden ships, of which a large number is now under construction. Meanwhile, the system of land transportation is also being improved, a measure, which is expected to go a long way in tiding over the present difficulty.

Increase in Rice Production

The rice production in French Indo-China in recent years has not shown a steady increase. The agricultural authorities of that country, therefore, are taking countermeasures, including the improvement of rice plants. In this connection, the Japanese authorities concerned are also working in cooperation with the experts of French Indo-China. At a certain place near Cholon, an experimental farm of five chobu has been established, where the authorities concerned are experimenting on twenty-one kinds of rice, including Kanan No. 1 of Taiwan, the best rice of Cochin-China and others. Some of the rice has been already planted in the paddyfields, and the authorities are now conducting a detailed investigation to see which kind of rice is superior. The seed-beds there are prepared both in Japanese style and in French Indo-China style. The experiments conducted so far show that these two different styles of seed-beds give almost the same result as each other. It is expected that the yield will grow larger if the farmers of French Indo-China replace their own method of planting rice by that of Japanese farmers who always plant their rice with an equal distance between the rows of rice. In this connection also, detailed investigation is now under way.

Self-Supply of Oil and Grease

A policy to secure the self-supply in oil and fat was started in French Indo-China in order to tide over the difficulty arising from the suspension of their imports of these goods. Thanks to the close cooperation between the Government authorities and people, the production of oil and fat in French Indo-China for 1943, in addition to the production of alcohol in the country, covered nearly 80 per cent of the home requirements. The raw materials used in the production of oil and fat in that country were castor-beans, peanuts, kapok-seeds, fish, cocoanuts and others. Among others, the production of castor-beans is showing a speedy increase, the production of 1943 being about five times as large as that of four years before. Moreover, serious efforts are being exercised by the authorities and people concerned to enlarge the area of the castor-bean farms in Tongking, Cambodia, and Cochin-China. If weather is favorable, this year's produce of castor-beans will reach an enormous quantity.

As the agreement has been practically reached between Japan and French Indo-China after a series of detailed negotiations since 1943, cotton cultivation in that country will be commenced shortly on a major scale by five leading business organizations of Japan. With this as a turning point, cotton cultivation will become one of the principal industries of that country, where this industry has been conducted only on an experimental scale in the past. The participation of these Japanese business organizations in the cotton industries of French Indo-China means a big stride toward her self-supply of cotton. In accordance with this agreement, the five Japanese business organizations have been privileged to cultivate cotton on several thousand hectares of land, in addition to the several hundred hectares in Cochin-China. Thus, the area of the cotton plantations in French Indo-China this year will be more than ten times as large as last year's. The production of jute in that country is also expected to show a steady increase. The area of the jute plantations, however, will remain the same as last year in accordance with the special wishes of the French Indo-China Government, which is now concentrating its efforts on the expansion of the mulberry fields in Cochin-China and Cambodia to meet the speedy development of the wild silkworm cultivation in the country.

Spinning Industry

Keeping pace with the centralization of transportation service, South French Indo-China now finds it necessary to attain independence in the spinning industry, whereas for a long time in the past it has been dependent on the spinning industry of Tongking and elsewhere. In view of the transportation problem, the Fiber Control Association of French Indo-China has decided to mobilize the home industry of the Southern Regions in the country with a view to accelerating the development of the spinning and weaving industries. And in order to realize this purpose, it has been decided that any party which is engaged in spinning or weaving on consignment shall also obtain the required supply of cotton yarns irrespective of past records. In this connection, the authorities concerned have established a special organ, with the Tongking Spinning Company and another spinning company as advisers. This organ will be responsible for the guidance and training of all persons engaged in cotton spinning, in weaving, and in the production of long fibers other than cotton. As a rule, genuine cotton textile products will not be produced for the time being, the main efforts being concentrated on the production of some mixture of cotton and other fibers.

In keeping with the progress of French Indo-China of these plans, active measures are being taken to make the most of the native handlooms of South French Indo-China. Raw cotton will be brought from the southern part of that country to Saigon and Cholon and have it spun and then return it to the original place of production. At Saigon and Cholon, there are large numbers of looms lit. for the production of textiles. A substantial quantity of raw cotton from a cotton producing center in South French Indo-China has arrived at Saigon already, and a satisfactory result is expected among all parties concerned.

Since the establishment of the Fishery Control Bureau in spring last year, the French Indo-China authorities have been taking active measures to facilitate the development of the fishery industry in the country, including the extension of financial aid on easy terms, renting out of fishing nets and others. In addition to these facilities, the Fishery Control Bureau has decided to lend junks to the fishermen. The authorities concerned are already building many junks which on their completion are to be rented out to the fishery associations and fishermen, who will become owners of these vessels and nets as soon as they get through with the payment of their instalments. The cost of making a junk and equipping it with fishing nets is 4,650 piasters. The instalments are to be paid in catch. In other words, the fishery associations or fishermen who have been provided with junks which are equipped with fishing nets are to deliver one half of their catch to the authorities until the price of the fish they have thus delivered to the authorities have reached the cost of production as stated above. This scheme is already in practice in one place in North French Indo-China. The result so far has been very satisfactory, and this novel measure is expected to facilitate considerably the development of French Indo-China as a fishing country.

As an agricultural produce, rubber is preceded only by rice in respect of importance. The authorities of French Indo-China, therefore, are taking various measures in order to maintain its annual production at a predetermined level. In view of the importance of rubber as a war material, the authorities decided at the beginning of last year on a 4 per cent increase of the area of rubber plantations in the country over the area at the end of March of the preceding year. The present area of all rubber plantations in that country is about 140,000 hectares and the annual production of rubber is expected easily to reach the predetermined quantity. The business organizations which are engaged in the production of rubber are anxious to do better than they are expected to do by the authorities, and all of them have already increased their capital.

Got His Money's Worth

"My doctor," related Dinkus, says that I must take 'constitution' every morning."

"What's that?", asked Pinkus.

"That," explained Dinkus proudly, "means taking a walk."

"Then," inquired Pinkus, "why didn't the doctor say taking a walk?"

"If he just called it that," informed Dinkus, "how could he charge for it?"

It Might Be So

Salesman: "Madam, you pay a small down payment and then you pay no more for three months."

Mrs. Snapper: "I'll wager that snoopy Mrs. Quiss told you all about us."

U.S. INDUSTRIES' CLASH WITH WAR DEPT

American War Economy Faces Internal Paradox

By KIYOSHI TSUCHIYA

Editor's Note: Since this article was written the United States War Department has seized the properties of Montgomery Ward and Company, the largest mail order firm in the United States because of the company's refusal to obey orders of the War Labor Board. President Roosevelt said, at the time, that "the Government cannot and will not tolerate any interference with war production."

II

It is apparent that the demands of the American military stand in a frontal collision with the position taken by those seeking industrial reconversion. However, some of those advocating the latter policy believe that compromise between the two is not only possible but easy of attainment. They point out first that the production of war materials can be slackened after the end of the European war. According to Nelson, the termination of the European war will make it possible to reduce war production by 40 per cent, and it is contended that this will enable civilian production to be increased by 30 per cent. The United States is thus apparently deciding to use 60 per cent of her present war production in waging the war against Japan, but it is clear that such a view will prove fatal to the United States in the end. Although the revival of civilian production was commenced in the middle of last August, the German forces were still gallantly fighting along the eastern front, so that the optimism for Germany's early collapse was hardly justified. Rather it may be said that the United States needs great amounts of war materials at present. It is an act of delusion for the American industrialists to have commenced their industrial reconversion at this time.

Priority System Suggested

Secondly, those who advocate the reconversion of American industries seek a compromise with their opponents by revising the priority system. They contend that war production should be limited to items which are of vital urgency and importance while the remaining productive efforts should be released for civilian production. Thus, the United States Government announced its decision to concentrate on the production of a limited type of aircraft. It is expected that the same policy will be carried out in other branches of war production.

If such a policy of priority production could be carried out satisfactorily, it would not be impossible to satisfy the demands for munitions and at the same time to expand the amount of civilian productive output. But is such a system of priority production possible of realization? This is a vital problem that should be closely studied.

To carry out a policy of priority production for war munitions and at the same time to recommence civilian production would be a perilous adventure that disregards human psychology. As soon as the cancellation of war production contracts began to be made in the autumn of 1943, a great number of women operatives began to quit work, thinking that there was already overproduction of war materials. If, therefore, some of the war industries suspend their production according to the policy of priority production, and the output of civilian production is thereby increased, the American people will become all the more optimistic regarding the future of the war and they will lose their enthusiasm for carrying on war production. As the result of such a mental attitude, the large number of women workers will return to their homes and a vast number of men workers will shift from the war munition factories to the peace industries because of their apprehension of losing their employment after the war. It is problematical what percentage of 16,000,000 women operatives will remain in their present factories under such a situation. If this unrest among the working population should spread to the general masses, stagnation in war production would be inevitable and the policy of priority production would be greatly undermined.

Effect on Labor

If such a "priority" production is to be carried out in face of such difficulties, the restriction of labor movement and consequently the coercive application of labor allocation would become inevitable. Thus, the mobilization of labor service may become necessary. Chief of the Wartime Mobilization Board Byrnes issued a warning in August against the tendency on the part of the workers to leave their wartime jobs and expressed his intention to adopt a system of regional distribution of labor. This is an indication of the growing seriousness of the labor situation in America. But it is impossible to stem the tide of a general movement of labor by such half measures. Thus, the national labor service law may become necessary.

However, the enactment of the national service bill sponsored by President Roosevelt has no possibility of realization, as it is considered to be aimed at suppressing the labor movement. A vehement opposition has been raised against it by the labor unions and ignorant politicians who are unaware of the urgent situation confronting their nation. Thus, it is impossible to forecast what direction situation may be created in the American labor market where there has been a turnover of 72 per cent during a single year under normal conditions. The United States Government is therefore at a loss to know what to do with such a situation.

Nor can one overlook the grave consequences which the return to civilian production will have on inflation. When civilian production is commenced on a peacetime basis, there will arise a great demand for various commodities. This will particularly be the case with durable consumers materials. True, various control measures would be attempted in such an event but they would be unable to stem inflation. On the contrary, the rising prices of commodities will attract labor and materials to the peace industries and this in turn, will have its dire effects on the war industries.

It is clear beyond doubt that the priority system in war production such as is advocated by some people in the United States will not be an easy task. On the contrary, such a policy of production is liable to throw American war economy into the throes of a great confusion. The apprehension and opposition shown by the American military regarding the proposed revival of civilian production are thus not without a reason.

The reconversion of American industries from the wartime to peacetime basis has passed from the stage of theoretical discussion to that of actuality. As has been already noted, the recent resignation of Donald Nelson, the exponent of this movement, does not mean the suspension of industrial reconversion.

Review of Reconversion Movement

Here let us make a brief historical sketch of the movement for a revival of civilian production in the United States. It was in November 1943 when a new bureau was created within the Wartime Mobilization Board for the purpose of adjusting and unifying various wartime activities that the proposed industrial reconversion was taken up officially for the first time. It was this new bureau which took up the task of adjusting the war production program to the changes in the war situation. Then, on March 15 this year, Donald Nelson established a committee of nine authorities in various fields of activity as a civilian advisory organ to assist in industrial reconversion. Then on May 28, a new organ composed of the representatives of the army, navy, and the manpower resources committee as well as of the production board was created and presided over by Vice-Chief Wilson of the War Production Board. After the establishment of this mechanism, a part of the restrictions on the use of aluminium and magnesium was abolished on July 15 and the revival of the production of 70 items of goods demanded by the civilian population was begun from August 15. The following were the principal goods on which production was resumed: refrigerators excepting electric refrigerators, household vacuum cleaners, electric heaters, stoves, cooling and ventilation apparatusses, bicycles, sewing machines, boilers, printing machines, telephones, filming machines, and automatic coal feeders.

The foregoing list indicates how far the United States Government has committed itself to the resumption of civilian production. Once the banks of a river are broken down, it is almost impossible to prevent a flood by repairing its banks. Similarly, there will be no way for the United States other than to advance headlong along the track of industrial reconversion.

As we have already noted, confusion and adversity of a most disastrous nature awaits the United States in the future. Clearly the American war economy faces the greatest internal paradox since the commencement of the current war.

Suppose that victory is won by the Japanese Forces in the decisive battle now being fought between the two contending forces. What effects will that Japanese victory have on industrial production in the United States? There is no doubt that the United States would make frenzied exertions to increase production in preparation for a second decisive battle. However, it is highly doubtful that once committed to a spirit of peace, the American people will never regain their former earnestness in war production, however strongly they may be urged by their war leaders. The more frantic they become, the greater will be the confusion and this will greatly impede their preparations for their second decisive battle against Japan.

It is clear that the future of American economy will not be an easy one. The enemy may flaunt before us his vast material power by returning to the production of peacetime goods but we are not dismayed. We have not been deceived by the enemy's propaganda; we know his weaknesses.

(End)

Still Advertising

A traveller seeking advertisements for a local paper called at the village grocer's. Upon presenting his card, he was surprised when the gray-haired proprietor said:

"Nothing doing. Been established 80 years and never advertised."

"Excuse me, sir, but what is that building on the hill?" asked the traveller.

"The village church," said the grocer.

"Been there long?," asked the other.

"About 300 years."

"Well," was the reply, "they still ring the bell."

Fruits of Wisdom

Humility is the genuine proof of Christian virtue—Without it we keep all our defects; and they are only crusted over by pride, which conceals them from others, and often from ourselves.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Humility is the first lesson we learn from reflection, and self-distrust the first proof we give of having obtained a knowledge of ourselves.—Zimmermann.

* * *

He who freely praises what he means to purchase, and he who enumerates the faults of what he means to sell, may set up a partnership with honesty.—Lavater.

* * *

I would not give one moment of heaven for all the joy and riches of the world, even if it lasted for thousands and thousands of years. —Luther.

* * *

He that hath no friend, and no enemy, is one of the vulgar and without talents, powers, or energy. —Lavater.

* * *

The generous who is always just, and the just who is always generous, may, unannounced, approach the throne of heaven.—Lavater.

* * *

Memory, wit, fancy, acuteness, cannot grow young again in old age but the heart can.—Richter.

* * *

The sufficiency of my merit is to know that my merit is not sufficient.—Augustine.